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General Assembly
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Agenda items 35, 39 and 67

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Letter dated 30 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia recorded for the months of February and March 2012 (see annex). As a result of those violations, two servicemen of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan were wounded. According to the annexed information, during the reporting period, the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia continued intensive fire on both military and civilian targets in Azerbaijan from their positions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and from the territory of Armenia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35, 39 and 67, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-32966 (E) 150512

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Annex to the letter dated 30 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia* for the months of February and March 2012

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
1.	1 February	At different times	Berdavan village, Noyemberyan district, Armenia	Adjacent area near Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
2.		At different times	Occupied areas near Shikhlar, Yusifjanli and Javahirli villages, Aghdam district, and unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
3.		At different times	Occupied areas near Merzili village, Aghdam district, and Ashaghi Seyidahmedli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
4.	2 February	At different times	Occupied areas near Merzili village, Aghdam district and Ashaghi Seyidahmedli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
5.		At different times	Occupied areas near Chilyaburt village, Tar-Tar district, and Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic Armenia or situated close to fire point areas.

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
6.	3 February	18.30-19.00	Occupied areas near Javahirli and Taghibeyli villages, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
7.	6 February	At different times	Occupied areas near Chilyaburt village, Tar-Tar district, and Ashaghi Seyidahmedli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
8.	7 February	At different times	Occupied areas near Chilyaburt and Giziloba villages, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
9.	8 February	20.15-20.20	Occupied area near Meshdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
10.	9 February	04.00-04.05	Occupied area near Meshdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
11.	10 February	At different times	Occupied unknown heights near Geranboy and Khojavand districts and occupied areas near Shurabad village, Aghdam district, Ashaghi Seyidahmedli village, Fizuli district, and Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
12.	11 February	At different times	Occupied unknown heights near Geranboy and Khojavand districts and occupied areas near Shurabad village, Aghdam district, Ashaghi Seyidahmedli village, Fizuli district, and Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
13.	12 February	At different times	Occupied areas near Yusifjanli and Shikhlar villages, Aghdam district, and Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
14.	13 February	At different times	Occupied areas near Yusifjanli and Shikhlar villages, Aghdam district, and Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
15.		16.20-16.30	Occupied unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
16.	14 February	At different times	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gedabey district and adjacent areas, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
17.	15 February	At different times	Occupied areas near Chayli village, Tar-Tar district, and Merzili village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
18.	16 February	At different times	Occupied unknown heights, Jabrayil district, and occupied areas near Chayli village, Tar-Tar district, Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, and Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
19.	17 February	At different times	Occupied unknown heights, Jabrayil district, and occupied areas near Chayli village, Tar-Tar district, Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, and Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
20.		13.25-13.40	Occupied area near Yusifjanli village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm	—
21.		19.10-19.30	Occupied area near Chayli village, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm	—
22.	19 February	17.00-17.05	Unknown heights and the area near Aygezor village, Berd district, Armenia	Adjacent area near Gosha and Munchuglu villages, Tovuz district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
23.	20 February	03.45-04.00	Occupied area near Mehdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
24.		21.10-21.15	Occupied area near Yusifkhanli village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
25.	21 February	At different times	Occupied areas near Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, and Yusifjanli village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
26.	22 February	At different times	Occupied areas near Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, and Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
27.	23 February	At different times	Occupied areas near Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, and Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
28.	24 February	19.40-19.50	Occupied area near Shikhlar village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
29.	26 February	At different times	Unknown heights, Berd and Krasnoselsk districts, Armenia	Adjacent area, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
30.		At different times	Occupied area near Shurabad village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
31.	27 February	At different times	Unknown heights, Berd and Krasnoselsk districts, Armenia	Adjacent area, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
32.		At different times	Occupied area near Shurabad village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
33.		At different times	Occupied unknown heights, Geranboy, Jabrayil and Fizuli districts, and occupied areas near Goyarkh, Chilyaburt and Giziloba villages, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
34.	28 February	At different times	Occupied unknown heights, Geranboy, Jabrayil and Fizuli districts, and occupied areas near Goyarkh, Chilyaburt and Giziloba villages, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
35.		At different times	Occupied unknown heights, Fizuli district, occupied areas near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Chilyaburt village, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
36.	29 February	At different times	Occupied area, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm	Lieutenant of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Parvin Aliyev, was wounded
37.	29 February	At different times	The area near Berdavan village, Noyemberyan district, Armenia	Adjacent area near Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
38.		At different times	Occupied unknown heights, Jabrayil and Fizuli districts, and occupied area near Chilyaburt village, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
39.	1 March	At different times	The area near Berdavan village, Noyemberyan district, Armenia	Adjacent area near Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
40.		At different times	Occupied unknown heights, Jabrayil and Fizuli districts, and occupied area near Chilyabert village, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
41.	4 March	At different times	The area near Voskepar village, Noyemberyan district, and Azatamut district, Ijevan district, Armenia	Adjacent areas near Ashaghi Askipara and Jafarli villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
42.		At different times	Occupied unknown heights, Khojavand district, and occupied areas near Yusifjanli and Javahirli villages, Aghdam district, and Chilyabert village, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
43.	5 March	At different times	The area near Voskepar village, Noyemberyan district, and Azatamut district, Ijevan district, Armenia	Adjacent areas near Ashaghi Askipara and Jafarli villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
44.		At different times	Occupied unknown heights, Khojavand district, and occupied areas near Yusifjanli and Javahirli villages, Aghdam district, and Chilyabert village, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
45.		At different times	The area near Berbaker and Azatamut villages, Ijevan district, Armenia	The area near Gizil Hajili and Jafarli villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
46.	6 March	At different times	Occupied areas near Yusifjanli village, Aghdam district, and Goyarkh village, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
47.		At different times	The area near Berbaker and Azatamut villages, Ijevan district, Armenia	Adjacent areas, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
48.		At different times	Occupied areas near Yusifjanli village, Aghdam district, and Goyarkh village, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
49.		At different times	Occupied areas near Garakhanbeyli, Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli and Ashaghi Seyidahmedli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
50.	8 March	11.00-11.15 11.50-12.05 14.00-14.15	Occupied area near Merzili village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
51.		16.30-16.55 22.10-22.20	Occupied area near Mehdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
52.	9 March	15.05-15.20 16.20-16.50	Occupied unknown heights and areas near Garakhanbeyli village, Fizuli district, Merzili village, Aghdam district, and Chilyabert village, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
53.	10 March	At different times	The area near Chinarli village, Berd district, Armenia	The area near Agbulag, Tovuz district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
54.	11 March	At different times	Occupied areas near Ashaghi Veyselli village and Ashaghi Seyidahmedli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
55.		At different times	The area near Chinarli village, Berd district, Armenia	The area near Agbulag, Tovuz district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	Date	Time	Fire point area	Direction	Used weapons	Casualties and damages
56.		At different times	Occupied unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
57.		08.40-08.45	Occupied area near Merzili village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
58.		08.45-08.50	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
59.		14.45-15.20	Occupied area near Shykhlar village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
60.	12 March	16.30-16.31	Occupied areas near Chilyabert and Giziloba villages, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
61.		16.30-16.40	Occupied area near Ashaghi Seyidahmedli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
62.		20.05-20.30	Unknown heights, Ijevan district, Armenia	Gizilhajili village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
63.		21.40-21.50	The area near Berkaber village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Gizihajili village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
64.	13 March	22.40-22.50	Occupied area near Mehdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
		01.50-01.55	The area near Aykedzor village, Berd district and Berbaker village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Adjacent area near Munjuglu village, Tovuz district, and Gizilhajili village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
65.	14 March	At different times	Occupied area near Ashaghi Seyidahmedli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
66.		At different times	The area near Garasu village, Berd district and Berbaker village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Unnamed heights, Tovuz district and the area near Gizilhajili village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
67.		At different times	Occupied areas near Giziloba village, Tar-Tar district, and Goradiz, Ashaghi Seyidahmedli and Garakhanbeyli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
68.		22.40-22.50 21.00-21.05	Berkaber and Azatamut villages, Ijevan district, Armenia	Gizilhajili and Jafarli villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
69.		At different times	Noyemberyan district, Armenia	Askipara and Gushchuayrim villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
70.		12.40-12.45	Occupied area near unnamed heights, Geranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
71.		22.40-22.50	Occupied area in the Giziloba village, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
72.		18.45-19.00	Occupied area near Shykhlar village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
73.	15 March	01.45-02.00	Occupied area near Shykhlar village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
74.			Armenia	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm	Elshad Isayev, soldier of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, was wounded
75.		At different times	Unnamed heights, Ijevan and Krasnoselsk districts, Armenia, areas near Aygovit and Berkaber villages, Ijevan district, and Berekamavan village, Noyemberyan district, Armenia	Unnamed heights and areas near Balajafarli, Gizilhajili and Kemerli villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
76.	16 March	At different times	Unknown heights, Ijevan and Krasnoselsk districts, Armenia, areas near Aygovit and Berkaber villages, Ijevan district, and Berekamavan village, Noyemberyan district, Armenia	Unknown heights and areas near Balajafarli, Gizilhajili and Kemerli villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
77.		19.20-19.26 22.55-23.01	Berkaber village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Gizilhajili village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
78.		22.10-22.15	Occupied area in the Shykhlar village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
79.	18 March	At different times	The areas near Berkaber village, Ijevan district, and Barekamavan village, Noyembryan district, Armenia	The areas near Gizilhajili and Gaymagli villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
80.		At different times	Occupied unknown heights, Fizuli and Khojavand districts, and the occupied area near Merzili village, Aghdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
81.	26 March	11.00-11.15	The area near Berkaber and Azatamut villages, Ijevan district, Azerbaijan	Gizilhajili and Jafarli villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
82.	27 March	00.30-00.40 02.40-02.45 02.20-02.25	The area near Berkaber and Azatamut villages, Ijevan district, Armenia	Gizilhajili and Jafarli villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
83.		05.40-05.50 05.50-06.00	Occupied areas near Gorgan, Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli and Goradiz villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
84.		02.55-03.10	Occupied area near Seysulan village, Tar-Tar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
85.		At different times	Occupied areas near Yusifjanli village, Aghdam district, Goradiz and Ashaghi Seyidahmedli villages, Fizuli district, and occupied unknown heights, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
86.	28 March	At different times	The areas near Voskepan village, Noyemberyan district, Berkaber village, Ijevan district, and unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Adjacent areas near Gushchuayrim and Gizilhajili villages, Gazakh district, and unknown heights, Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
87.	29 March	At different times	The areas near Voskepan village, Noyemberyan district, Berkaber village, Ijevan district, and unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Adjacent areas near Gushchuayrim and Gizilhajili villages, Gazakh district, and unknown heights, Gedabey district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
88.	30 March	15.30-15.40 16.45-16.55	Unknown heights, Motsakert village, Berd district, Armenia	Alibeyli village, Tovuz district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
89.	31 March	06.22-06.25	Berd village, Noyemberyan district, Armenia	Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 54
Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Letter dated 4 April 2012 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia and Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

We have the honour to write to you about the fourth workshop on the protection of civilians in United Nations peacekeeping operations, co-hosted by the Permanent Missions of Australia and Uruguay to the United Nations in New York on 9 February 2012.

The workshop was a very good opportunity to encourage an open, broad and constructive dialogue among Member States, peacekeepers from the field and the Secretariat about how efforts for the protection of civilians are being operationalized and to determine what further steps could be taken to support peacekeeping missions in carrying out their mandate to protect civilians.

A summary of the workshop discussions is attached (see annex), which briefly describes the main concerns, challenges and understandings raised by the participants in the event. We hope that the summary would be helpful in ongoing discussions that could take place in the General Assembly or its specialized body, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations.

We request that the present letter and its annex be circulated to all Member States as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 54.

(*Signed*) Gary **Quinlan**

(*Signed*) José Luis **Cancela**

12-32946 (E) 110512

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Annex to the letter dated 4 April 2012 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia and Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Fourth workshop on the protection of civilians in United Nations peacekeeping operations, New York, 9 February 2012

1. The Permanent Missions of Australia and Uruguay to the United Nations co-hosted a fourth workshop on the protection of civilians in United Nations peacekeeping operations on 9 February 2012.

2. The aim of the workshop was to provide a forum for an exchange of views between Member States, peacekeepers from the field and the Secretariat on how efforts to protect civilians are being operationalized and what challenges need to be addressed to support peacekeeping missions in carrying out their mandates to protect civilians. The workshop built on three earlier workshops on the protection of civilians in United Nations peacekeeping operations co-hosted by the Permanent Missions of Australia and Uruguay to the United Nations in January 2009 (see A/63/722), January 2010 (see A/64/721) and December 2010 (see A/65/698), respectively.

Background

3. There had been significant efforts in recent years to translate mandates to protect civilians into meaningful protection on the ground. These efforts included building consensus on and understanding of what was needed for peacekeeping missions to implement mandates to protect civilians, and the development of various guidance materials and tools, including an operational concept on mandates to protect civilians, a framework for the development of comprehensive mission strategies on the protection of civilians (strategic framework), modules for predeployment and in-mission training, and a resources and capabilities matrix. These materials were developed in response to requests by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Security Council through resolution 1894 (2009).

4. Following on from many of the recommendations in the 2011 report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/65/19), New Horizon Initiatives Progress Report No. 2 (December 2011) noted that efforts on the protection of civilians were shifting from development to operationalization. The framework for the development of comprehensive strategies on the protection of civilians in United Nations peacekeeping operations was being utilized by peacekeeping missions to develop their own mission-wide protection strategies. Training modules on the protection of civilians, including predeployment and scenario-based training, were being provided to Member States and peacekeeping missions as part of their predeployment and in-mission training for all peacekeepers involved in protection functions. At the request of the Special Committee, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support developed a resources and capabilities matrix intended as a reference guide for missions on the resources, preparedness and sustainability requirements needed to carry out certain objectives regarding the protection of civilians.

5. Against the backdrop of these developments, the workshop in February 2012 focused on the efforts to operationalize many of the tools that had been developed and the remaining challenges on the ground. The workshop was divided into two sessions to facilitate discussion among the panellists, Member States, the Secretariat and non-governmental organizations. A list of the panellists is enclosed and following is a summary of the key issues discussed in the sessions.

Session one
Role of military and police components in protecting civilians

6. The first session focused on the role of military and police peacekeepers in implementing a mandate to protect civilians, reflecting on the experiences of a major troop- and police-contributing country, as well as the perspectives of two peacekeepers from peacekeeping missions with mandates to protect civilians: the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

7. There was agreement that the military and police components in peacekeeping missions with mandates to protect civilians had several different responsibilities when it came to supporting the host country authorities in carrying out their responsibility to protect civilians, which often depended on the context of the situation. For the military components, this often included providing for direct physical protection in situations where civilians could be under threat of physical violence. To mitigate that threat, the military could undertake long- and short-range patrols to demonstrate their presence, establish temporary operating bases, and engage with the local communities to better assess the security situation, often in cooperation with other elements of the peacekeeping mission. Such activities also supported efforts to seek information and assess the situation on the ground, in order to plan any further action in response to developments, particularly regarding armed groups. Police peacekeepers could provide a similar function in certain circumstances, including providing security within internally displaced persons camps.

8. The military and formed police units often played a vital role in enabling other actors, including humanitarian organizations, to carry out their protection responsibilities by establishing security at sites and assisting the safe passage of convoys. Therefore, any limitations on the movement of personnel, particularly the military, had a direct impact not only on the wider efforts of the peacekeeping missions to provide for protection, but also for other protection actors meeting critical protection needs.

9. There was considerable discussion among many of the workshop participants about the challenges to the mobility of peacekeepers, which often hampered efforts to protect civilians. These challenges included a difficult environmental climate in which peacekeepers had to operate, with large areas of terrain to cover, a limited road network and inadequate supporting infrastructure. In some cases, despite approval at the strategic and political levels for peacekeepers to have access to particular geographical locations, the approval could differ at the local level or be affected by the refusal of major armed movements or tribal conflicts to adhere to a peace agreement. Other challenges included a lack of resources, difficulties maintaining contingent-owned equipment and the availability of training to military personnel on the protection of civilians.

10. The role of police peacekeepers in capacity-building through professionalizing national police services was also discussed. Recruiting and training local police on their obligations to protect the local population was an important step in enhancing the ability of the host Government to protect their civilian population. Police forces assisted with the establishment of the rule of law by supporting compliance with local laws, upholding human rights obligations (including placing limits on detention periods) and conducting community policing activities. Such activities contributed to overall efforts to improve the sense of protection within the local community. Women were sometimes better placed to intervene in certain circumstances, and it was therefore important that female police peacekeepers were present and efforts were made to recruit and train female police. Police peacekeepers had a vital role to play in mission-wide approaches to security sector reform and supporting the rule of law, critical to early peacebuilding and longer-term efforts to protect civilians.

11. Many approaches were raised throughout the discussion to address some of the challenges for troop- and police-contributing countries, and peacekeeping missions, regarding the implementation of mandates to protect civilians. These approaches included the need for a coherent approach to training peacekeepers for deployment to missions with a mandate to protect civilians and the provision of the resources and capabilities necessary to support the peacekeeping missions. The panellists agreed that the application of modern technologies would be helpful, but noted that many peacekeeping missions did not have access to the necessary equipment.

12. The discussion indicated that the military and police components needed to remain in close contact with the civilian components of the peacekeeping mission, as well as humanitarian actors and civil society, as they were often the most effective in engaging the local communities. Civilian components could assist in building confidence and managing expectations among the local population regarding the work of the peacekeeping mission to address their protection concerns. The importance of coordination among all actors supporting the protection of civilians was viewed as critical to ensuring that the peacekeeping missions had the necessary information and early warning mechanisms in place that would enable military and police components to assess where they should be prioritizing their activities to respond to threats and crises as they emerge.

Session two
Engaging with non-mission actors to protect civilians

13. The second session provided a forum for discussion about the different practices that had been developed within peacekeeping missions to ensure that efforts to protect civilians were being taken forward in a comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable manner. Drawing on examples from the field, the panellists identified several mission-wide practices that were responding to some of the challenges on the ground in different mission contexts.

14. Discussion focused on the usefulness of mission-wide strategies to guide the approach of peacekeeping missions regarding the implementation of their mandate to protect civilians. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support had provided guidance to peacekeeping missions to develop comprehensive mission-wide strategies (for example, through the rollout of the strategic framework). Panellists agreed that it was important that the

development of mission-wide strategies incorporated the perspectives of all actors involved in protection activities, including the United Nations country team, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

15. Mission-specific strategies were discussed as a critical platform for information sharing and developing a common picture of the threats to and the vulnerabilities of a civilian population, as well as establishing early warning capacities. Some good practices that had been developed in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo included the development of a protection matrix by the provincial senior management group on protection in consultation with provincial protection clusters. The protection matrix identified priorities for military deployments through categorizations of (a) "must protect", (b) "should protect" and (c) "could protect" areas. This discussion of different categories ensured that hot spots for protection threats within the mission were not left without some form of mission position or response. Joint protection teams were another useful and innovative tool that aided cooperation between civil-military components within the peacekeeping missions and worked in close cooperation with peacekeepers to assess protection needs and develop protection plans.

16. Many of the panellists noted that local communities had a critical role to play in supporting their own protection. It was important that peacekeeping missions did not overlook many of the resilience tools that local communities already had in place (for example, local church networks). The community alert network was also a tool to reinforce the capacity of the local community for its self-protection, enabling isolated communities to get in contact with local authorities or the peacekeeping mission. Partnerships with non-governmental organizations could assist with establishing the necessary infrastructure (for example, telecommunications) in place to support such networks. Community liaison assistants were another protection mechanism helping to identify and integrate the perceptions of the local communities into the work of peacekeeping missions, helping to extend their reach into remote areas. This reach was particularly important when missions were faced with the challenges of providing protection to civilians across vast areas and with limited mobility. Investing in the ability of the local communities to assist in their own protection also aided longer-term efforts to build capacity for protection within the country. Civil affairs officers played an important role in establishing many of the community-based mechanisms that ensured missions were better prepared to address protection risks and threats.

17. Many of the participants noted that the protection of civilians extended beyond the provision of physical protection into other areas of activity that relied on the effective functioning of the host government and local authorities. Peacekeeping missions had an important role to play in extending State authority, particularly in remote regions and to support capacity-building efforts to assist the Government to build effective and functioning State institutions that would support the rule of law through the establishment of justice mechanisms and a professional security sector. Local ownership of these processes was considered vital to ensuring that efforts to protect civilians would be sustained following the peacekeeping mission drawdown and transition. Another important aspect of engaging the host government in efforts to protect civilians was ensuring that there were different levels of engagement, from senior mission leadership through to the working level, between the

peacekeeping missions, and within the government, on efforts to address protection concerns in a coherent manner.

Conclusion

18. The discussions demonstrated that many of the challenges faced by peacekeeping missions regarding the protection of civilians still remained and required ongoing attention. It was often peacekeeping missions which were leading efforts to develop new approaches to challenges faced in the field in the protection of civilians. There were several good practices and lessons learned that were emerging from the experiences, in particular peacekeeping missions that would benefit from further analysis regarding their applicability to other peacekeeping missions with a mandate to protect civilians.

19. Peacekeeping missions needed to ensure that all the actors on the ground providing protection were engaged in discussions about protection needs, risks and vulnerabilities, in order to ensure that resources were used most effectively and that the comparative advantages that each actor could bring to protection efforts were utilized most effectively. One of the primary strengths of the military personnel was their ability to project force in certain situations, to provide for the security of other protection actors in carrying out their tasks and to deter any physical threats aimed at the civilian population. Therefore, it was important that they had the necessary guidance, training, resources and capabilities to support these tasks. Political support and engagement at all levels with the host government and local authorities was also required to ensure the successful and sustainable implementation of this task and to avoid restrictions on mobility.

20. Peacekeeping missions also needed to ensure that their efforts to protect civilians focused not only on the immediate risks and vulnerabilities, but also on the longer-term early peacebuilding tasks and capacity-building initiatives that would assist the host government in fulfilling its primary responsibility to protect civilians long after the peacekeeping mission had drawn down. Police peacekeepers had a key role to play in supporting efforts to reform and train national police forces that would be responsible for many of these functions. Civilian components, in particular civil affairs officers, were also becoming increasingly important to inform the understanding of the peacekeeping mission about the needs of the local population and authorities when it came to their own protection.

21. There was broad agreement that the discussion on the protection of civilians had made considerable progress within the past three years and that the United Nations was moving in the right direction. Critical to efforts going forward would be the monitoring of the impact that the development of policy tools had on addressing challenges that remained with regard to the protection of civilians by peacekeeping missions. Some of the reforms would be specific to the protection of civilians, whereas others would rely on a comprehensive approach to challenges facing peacekeeping missions.

Enclosure

Session one
Role of military and police components in protecting civilians

Chair:	José Luis Cancela, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations
Panellists:	Eugène-Richard Gasana, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations
	Mamadou Sow, Force Chief of Staff, UNAMID
	Tabasky Diouf, Deputy Police Commissioner, MINUSTAH

Session two
Engaging with non-mission actors to protect civilians

Chair:	Gary Quinlan, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations
Panellists:	Leila Zerrougui, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, MONUSCO
	John Ging, Director, Coordination and Response Division, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
	David Haeri, Chief, Policy and Best Practices Service, Department of Peacekeeping Operations

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Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 3 May 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 11 April 2012 addressed to you (A/66/773-S/2012/217), I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 1 to 31 March 2012, as follows:

On 1 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia area control centre (ACC) between 1438 and 1515 hours.

On 1 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) from point KERIS at 1528 hours and exiting from point TOSCA at 1717 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 2 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR from 9NM east of point DOREN at 1150 hours and violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1156 and 1211 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 2 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1230 and 1306 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

On 2 March 2012, two Cougar Turkish military helicopters violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1403 and 1523 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 4 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1425 hours (take-off time) and 1437 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR

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between 1437 and 1446 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 5 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point DOREN at 1057 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1103 and 1115 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1624 hours (take-off time) and 1634 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1634 and 1640 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 6 March 2012, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 16NM east of point DOREN at 1112 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1115 and 1130 hours (landing-time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1437 hours (take-off time) and 1444 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1444 and 1450 hours until exiting from 3NM east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 6 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 20NM east of point VESAR at 1705 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1707 and 1726 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 2048 hours (take-off time) and 2100 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 2100 and 2109 hours until exiting from point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 6 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 5NM south of point EVENO at 1819 hours and exiting from point EVENO at 1830 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 7 March 2012, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 10NM east of point DOREN at 1130 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1137 and 1153 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1732 hours (take-off time) and 1740 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1740 and 1747 hours until exiting from 5NM east of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 7 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0927 and 1028 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 7 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point KERIS at 1400 hours and

exiting from point ALKIS at 1521 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 7 March 2012, one Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC between 0957 and 1450 hours.

On 8 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 16NM east of point DOREN at 1427 hours and exiting from 15NM east of point VESAR at 1510 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 8 March 2012, two F-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 25NM south of point DOREN at 1431 hours and exiting from 58NM east of point VESAR at 1520 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. No Friend or Foe codes were detected.

On 9 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 12NM east of point DOREN at 1758 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1803 and 1815 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1841 hours (take-off time) and 1851 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1851 and 1859 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 9 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC between 1400 and 1422 hours.

On 11 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 10NM south of point DOREN at 1219 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1229 and 1244 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 12 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 8NM east of point VESAR at 1151 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1154 and 1218 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1534 hours (take-off time) and 1545 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1545 and 1551 hours until exiting from point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point VESAR at 0935 hours and exiting from 5NM east of point VESAR at 1124 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, three F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 30NM south of point DOREN at 1045 hours and exiting from 60NM east of point VESAR at 1133 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, one GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 10NM east of point DOREN at 0850 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0855 and 0907 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0948 hours (take-off time) and 0954 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 0954 and 0957 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1220 and 1315 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, one GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 10NM east of point DOREN at 2105 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 2110 and 2122 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 2146 hours (take-off time) and 2151 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 2151 and 2155 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 13 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0930 and 1329 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 15 March 2012, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR between 1043 and 1048 hours until exiting from 75NM east of point VESAR without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. No Friend or Foe codes were detected.

On 15 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point KERIS at 1130 hours and exiting from 5NM north of point TOSCA at 1250 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 16 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 8NM south of point EVENO at 1455 hours and exiting from 9NM north of point EVENO at 1524 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 17 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0841 and 1000 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 17 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1425 and 1548 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 19 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 12NM east of point DOREN at 1422 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1427 and

1440 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1538 hours (take-off time) and 1547 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1547 and 1554 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 19 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1619 and 1638 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 19 March 2012, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 45NM east of point VESAR at 1331 hours and, after a fly-over the southern segment of the Cyprus Exclusive Economic Zone at altitudes ranging from 500 to 3,000 feet, exited from 57NM east of point VESAR at 1512 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. No Friend or Foe codes were detected.

On 21 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0825 and 0947 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 21 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1316 and 1415 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 21 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point KERIS at 1424 hours and exiting from point TOSCA at 1519 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 21 March 2012, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 15NM east of point DOREN at 1114 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1119 and 1130 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1653 hours (take-off time) and 1701 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1701 and 1707 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 22 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point TOMBI at 0924 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1028 and 1046 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1252 hours (take-off time) and 1313 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1313 and 1403 hours until exiting from point TOMBI without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 22 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0955 and 1015 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 22 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1212 and 1522 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 26 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point KERIS at 1138 hours and exiting from point TOSCA at 1240 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 26 March 2012, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 15NM east of point DOREN at 1322 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1337 and 1349 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1430 hours (take-off time) and 1440 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1440 and 1448 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 26 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 17NM east of point DOREN at 1204 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1217 and 1344 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same helicopter again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1400 hours (take-off time) and 1502 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1502 and 1509 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 26 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 35NM west of point TOMBI at 1635 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1715 and 1733 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 27 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1545 and 1632 hours without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 27 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC between 0942 and 1315 hours. In addition, the aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 0957 and 1207 hours, including a fly-over of the southern segment of the Cyprus Exclusive Economic Zone at altitudes ranging from 1,700 to 5,500 feet.

On 27 March 2012, four F-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 35NM south of point DOREN at 1358 hours and exiting at 1432 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. No Friend or Foe codes were detected.

On 28 March 2012, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point DOREN at 1005 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1012 and 1025 hours

(landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1113 hours (take-off time) and 1123 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1123 and 1129 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 28 March 2012, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 10NM east of point DOREN at 1126 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1131 and 1146 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1502 hours (take-off time) and 1512 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1512 and 1518 hours until exiting from point DORFN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 28 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC between 0945 and 1420 hours. The aircraft also violated international air traffic regulations, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 0959 and 1402 hours, including a fly-over of the southern segment of the Cyprus Exclusive Economic Zone at altitudes ranging from 1,600 to 2,600 feet.

On 29 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 0914 and 0925 hours, without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, and violated international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 0925 and 0940 hours, until exiting from 35NM south of point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 29 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from 7NM east of point DOREN at 1201 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1208 and 1222 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1332 hours (take-off time) and 1343 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1343 and 1349 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 29 March 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point DOREN at 1410 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1420 and 1434 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1549 hours (take-off time) and 1600 hours and international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1600 and 1605 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 29 March 2012, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point DOREN at 1452 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1459 and 1512 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1732 hours (take-off time) and 1741 hours and the international air traffic regulations by

flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1741 and 1748 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 29 March 2012, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations by entering Nicosia FIR from point DOREN at 1448 hours and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1454 and 1505 hours (landing time) without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC. The same aircraft again violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus between 1744 hours (take-off time) and 1751 hours and the international air traffic regulations by flying within the Nicosia FIR between 1751 and 1756 hours until exiting from point DOREN without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC.

On 30 March 2012, one Cougar Turkish military helicopter violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC between 0955 and 1055 hours.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest for the continuing violations by Turkey of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and call for their immediate cessation.

Such systematic abuses by Turkey of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus blatantly violate international law and air traffic regulations and seriously compromise international aviation safety in the greater region. This is particularly disconcerting in the context of the recent military threats by Turkey against Cyprus, related to low altitude activity in my country's Exclusive Economic Zone, as well as recent statements by high-level Turkish officials threatening annexation of the occupied part of Cyprus.

Cyprus, once again, calls upon the Turkish Government to abide by the Charter of the United Nations and its international obligations and to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States Members of the United Nations. Rather than pursuing this decidedly provocative path, Turkey should heed the call of the international community and act in a constructive spirit to create the necessary conditions for reaching a viable solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the agreed basis for such a solution, endorsed by numerous Security Council resolutions.

The persistence of the above-mentioned violations is particularly counterproductive at the present juncture of negotiations in search of a just, lasting and peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. In this context, we reiterate our call to the Turkish Government to act constructively in support of efforts aimed at reaching a viable solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the agreed basis for such a solution, endorsed by numerous Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**